HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1825. No. 276.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington May 17.		Fayetteville May 26.		Newbern. May 21.		Petersburg May 27.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	120 a	125	125 a	160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	37	40	42	45	40	45	48	70
Peach,	——	—		50	55	75	80	60	75
Bacon,	lb.	8		6½	7	6	6½	6	6¼
Beeswax,	——	33		34	35	32	35	—	
Butter,	——	25	30	15	20	15	20	—	
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	23	23	24	23	25
Corn,	bush.	45		60	65	40	45	50	55
Cotton,	lb.	20	22	25	27	21	23	24	30
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	14	15	15	16	—	
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			80	85	65	75	—	
Flour,	bbl.	525	562½	425	500	700	800	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	80	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	—	
Iron,	ton	10000		11000	12000	—		11200	12500
Lard,	lb.	9	10	7	8	7	9	—	
Lime,	cask	150	200	250	300	—		175	200
Molasses,	gall.	33	36	37	40	30	32	36	40
Powder, Amer.	keg	—		500	800	—		600	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	65	70	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	40	42½	40	45
Rice,	cwt.	333	400	350	400	350	375	—	
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200	—		950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	80	90	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——	45		70	75	60		—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	850	1000	900	1100	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——	—		150	175	—		150	200
Hyson,	——	—		120	120	—		—	
Young Hyson,	——	—		—		—		100	130
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	500	—		500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	7½	12	13	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	85	—		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	33		32½	35	35	40	35	
Wine, Madeira,	——	—		250	400	—		250	400
Teneriffe,	——	—		125	150	160	175	—	
Sherry,	——	—		—		200	225	—	
Port,	——	—		200	325	—		—	
Malaga,	——	—			80	—		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

***** Members of the Sunday** School and Bible societies of Orange county who are in arrears, and others having funds in their hands for the use of these societies, will please forward the same immediately to Wm. Huntington, treasurer, as it has become necessary to procure a new supply of books. It is hoped the importance of these institutions will be sufficiently apparent to induce a prompt compliance with this request.

May 2. 72—

NEW GOODS.

WE have received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general and choice assortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which we are disposed to sell on liberal terms. Our customers and the public are invited to call and examine, as we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles with pretty names.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

P. S. Those in arrears are earnestly requested to make payment.

May 14. 74—3w

$ 10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 14th inst. a bound boy by the name of *Nelson Howington*. He took with him a small bay horse, ten or twelve years old, stout made, with some white in his fore head, about four or nine or ten inches high, with one white fore foot, shod before. The boy had on, when he went away, a blue homespun coat and pantaloons, and a wool hat; he is about seventeen years old, stout made, and has on the right side of his head a tetterworm, or something that is called the scald head, full plump face. Ten dollars will be given to any person who will deliver the said boy to me, either with or without the horse, six miles south east of Hillsborough.

W. N. Pratt.

May 17. 74—3w

NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been sworn in as executors to the last will of David Caldwell, deceased, at November term last, do hereby notify all those having claims against the deceased to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery: and those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment.

John W. Caldwell,
Robert Caldwell.

Guilford, N. C. April 29th, 1825. } 72—3w

COTTON GINS

FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

$10 Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber's plantation, in Orange county, on the 11th March last, my negro man BEN. He is about 21 or 22 year old, has a dull look, and is of a yellow complexion; his eyelashes curls, and when spoken to, stammers a little; he has a large scar on one of his knees; is about five feet eight or nine inches high; he was raised near the plantation, in Person county; his clothing not recollected; he was supposed to have been seen near Simeon Cochran's in Person and Slade's old store in Caswell. I will give the above reward to any person who will confine him in any jail, and all reasonable expenses paid if delivered to me at my father's, in Person county, near the Orange line, on Flat river.

Dudley Sneed.

May 25. 75—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

State of North-Carolina,
PERSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1825.

Downey Wade vs. *William Evans.* } Original attachment—levied on lands.

IT appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless he appear at the next term of this court, to be holden on the first Monday in June next, replevy the property levied, and plead to issue, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Jesse Dickens, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $4 37½ 67—3m

Just Published, and for Sale at this Office, Price 25 cents,

A REVIEW

Of the Sermon preached before the Bible Society of North Carolina, by the Right Rev. John S. Ravenscroft, D D. Bishop of the diocese of North-Carolina. By the Rev. John Witherspoon, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Hillborough.

The proceeds of this work, after defraying the expense, will be given to the Bible Society of North-Carolina.

March 16. 65—

FOR SALE,

Three first rate work Horses, and 3000 lbs. excellent Bacon.

Inquire at this office.

April 12. 69—

BLANKS,

For sale at this office.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, from the Philadelphia and New-York markets, and are now opening, their spring supply of Goods, consisting in part as follows:

Superfine blue and black broad cloths,
Ditto ditto cassimeres,
Blue and gray cassinett,
Drab and black striped satteen,
Vigonia cassimere,
Striped florentine,
Striped and white janes,
Blue and yellow nankeens,
Black circassian,
Striped and checked seersucker,
White and brown drilling,
Black bombazine,
3-4, 7-8 and 4-4 calicoes and chintz,
9-4 fancy printed muslins,
4-4 printed jaconet cambric,
Cambric and jaconet muslins,
Cambric dimity, 3-4 dimity,
Figured and plain book muslin,
Figured book, jaconet and mull ditto,
Tamboured mull and book ditto,
Suded mull and jaconet ditto.
Loom suded ditto,
Muslin and cambric robes,
Muslin frills,
Jaconet muslin cravats,
Thread and cotton lace, bobinets,
Ladies thread cambric handkerchiefs,
Long lawn,
Plain and figured crapes,
Crape scarfs and shawls,
Fancy silk ditto, Levantine ditto,
German ditto,
Flag and Barcelona ditto,
7-4 cashmere shawls,
Velvetteen handkerchiefs,
Merino half handkerchiefs,
Green and white gauze veils,
Damask bordered ditto,
Black and white lace ditto,
Black and blue gros de naples,
Green and brown ditto,
Figured and plain white satin,
Figured and plain black ditto,
Plain and striped levantine,
Sinahew, florence, and sarsnet,
Silk vestings,
Toilenette and Marseilles ditto,
White and black silk hose,
Ladies & gentlemen's cotton & worsted do
Russia duck and diaper,
Irish linens,
Steam loom shirtings,
Red tickings, German diaper,
Cotton damask,
Men's Woodstock, dogskin, buck, and beaver gloves,
Ladies' silk, kid, beaver, horsehide, and castor ditto,
Large silk umbrellas,
Ladies' umbrellas and parasols,
Linen and cotton check,
3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 brown and bleached domestic sheetings and shirtings,
Plain and striped northern homespun,
Black and brown holland,
Coloured cambrick,
Turkey red handkerchiefs,
Indigo dye ditto,
Checked and striped ditto,
Suspenders and garters,
Men's kip, calf, and seal skin shoes and shoetees,
Ladies' kid, seal skin, morocco, prunell and damask satin ditto,
Ladies' leghorn and straw flats,
Gentlemen's leghorn hats,

Together with an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cuttlery, Queensware, Groceries, Paints and Dye Stuffs; Castings, consisting of pots, ovens, skillets, spiders, and andirons; all of which they are disposed to sell low for cash. An additional supply is expected daily.

Cain & Moore.

April 5. 68—

CONFECTIONARY.

R. L. COOK takes this method of informing the citizens of Hillsborough, that he has established a Confectionary in the house adjoining the store of J P Sneed & Co., where he will keep on hand a constant supply of the various articles in his line. The following compose a part of his present assortment, viz.

Jamaica Rum,
Cogniac Brandy,
Apple ditto,
Holland Gin,
Whiskey,
Cicily Madeira,
Country Wine,
Cherry Bounce,
Cordials, assorted,
Newark Cider,
Staughton's Bitters,
Spice ditto,
Loaf Sugar,
Candy, assorted,

Almonds,
Filberts,
Palm Nuts,
Cocoa Nuts,
Figs,
Cakes of all kinds,
Smoked and pickled Salmon,
Scotch Herrings,
English Walnuts,
Spanish Segars,
Cheese,
Alexandria and water Crackers.

Expects in a few days,

Codfish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Pickled Oysters,
Scaly Barks,
Madeira Nuts.
Oranges,
Limes,
Lemons,
Brown Stout,
Soda Powders,

Extract of Lavender, Lemon, Orange, Cinnamon,
Lavender Soap,
Rose ditto,
Musk ditto,
Transparent ditto,
Cinnamon ditto, &c.

with a general assortment of Toys.

Ice Creams will be furnished throughout the season.

April 12. 69—

1200 lbs. Bacon,
3 firkins Lard,
12 barrels Shad and Herring,
For sale by
Thos. Clancy & Co.

April 19. 70—

Alexander Harrison & Co.
on Queen Street,
OFFER FOR SALE
Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,
BOOTS, SHOES,
and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1825. tf—

ENGLISH SENTIMENTS.

The *Trinidad Gazette* has furnished us with some comments on the inaugural address of president Adams, to flattering to the pride of Americans, that we cannot resist the opportunity now afforded of presenting our readers with an extract. *Petersburg Intelligencer.*

"There is something in the rising destiny of this extraordinary republic which forcibly arrests attention. She stands like a light and a beacon in the midst of nations. Her public documents seem intended not for herself alone; they spake to the universe. A period of profound peace exhibits her in an attitude proudly pre-eminent; that which in Europe constitutes only the repose of the wornout belligerent—a cessation from toil and misry—the mere torpor of sleep, with her presents the imposing spectacle of the rapid advancement of mankind in every acquirement which can render life dignified or desirable, of the developement of the human faculties, applied to the noblest purposes for which they were given in trust by heaven—that of improving the condition of the human race, and of making utility to the many, and not the advantage of the few, the basis of a free and rational government. It is vain to attempt to conceal it. Her progressive and powerful march, menaces changes in the institutions of Europe which must take place sooner or later.

"There is a calmness in her civic strength which to a reflecting mind inspires greater awe than the proudest demonstrations of military conquerors; they rise and they set; they are equally the sport of fortune in their elevation and in their fall; she seems the arbitress of her own fate, and her decisions carry with them the spirit of prophecy. Yesterday she was in her cradle—to-day she holds the Ægis over the western hemisphere. There is nothing fitful or fretful in her pretensions; she sits posted on the stability of her resources, calm in the justice of her claims. By her fiat she has set limits to the jurisdiction of the Holy Allies: "So far and no farther—in Europe you may tyrannise whilst slaves are to be found tamely to submit to the rod—America from North to South is free."—She has boldly proclaimed to the world the course she will next pursue, when the eternal jealousies of the rulers of mankind shall again light up the flames of war; her decision constitutes at once a new code for neutrals, and defines the future pretensions of belligerents. Europe has heard these dicta in silence!"

Green Monkeys of South America.

An English officer, serving in the Colombian army, gives the following particulars of the Green Monkeys of South America: By night the trees were visited by groupes of green monkeys, who kept up such a horrid chattering as prevented our enjoying a single moment's repose until day, when we were beset by immense flocks of parrots, paroquets, and macaws, more noisy than our nocturnal visiters. I had an opportunity of witnessing the ingenuity and cunning of the Indian guides, one of whom proposed to rid us of the monkeys, provided he got a handsome penknife as a reward. He went outside the trees with a bottle, in which he put some peas; puttting down his fingers now and then, he took out some which he eat with seeming satisfaction; leaving a few strewed around, he retired; and the monkeys, who were very minute in their observance of men's actions, descended very cautiously, and having found some of the peas, a quarrel ensued; but one, more crafty than the rest, peeped into the bottle, and, determining to secure a good handful, thrust down his hand, and, filling it, he set up a titter, as he found he could not withdraw his hand. The Indian now ran and secured him, and all the tribe fled from branch to branch in evident agitation. Part of an old red jacket being procured, all hands went to work to make him a new suit of clothes, and, after being dressed, he was let loose in the branches among his astonished companions, who collected round him, and, gazing on him with curiosity for about five minutes, a busy scene ensued; the other monkeys plucking branches, and flogging the soldier monkey; who jumped from branch to branch, pursued by the whole commonwealth of monkeys, until they were out of sight. Thus the Indian ridded us of those pests.—We daily saw different tribes, perhaps three tribes of different colours in one day; some were very mischievous, throwing pistachios, limes, and other fruits, at us. Our women rode on donkeys, one of which getting tired, and as beating would not make him go, he was abandoned; the monkeys, as usual, were attentive spectators, and seeing the donkey left, they descended to have a ride; three or four dozen mounted together, on his ears, neck and every other part and even two clung to his tail, while the others whipped and scratched him. The donkey, frightened by this novel treatment, acquired new speed, and began cantering, while his pursuers as nimbly plied him, until he came up to our rear braying. The monkeys now abandoned him, so dreadfully scratched and torn, that he never attempted to stop afterwards.

BOMBAST.

In the course of a trial lately held at Albany, N. Y. "an eminent counsellor" put the following questions to a witness.

Counsellor.—Did you not see Mr. —— raise his muscular arm, and attempt to enforce and coerce a preponderation of the timidity and fears of my client?

Witness.—Sir?

C. Did not Mr. —— attempt the infliction of the most violent and outrageous corporeal contusion and chastisement?

W. Sir?

C. Did not Mr. —— attempt to strike the plaintiff?

W. Yes, sir.

C. From your situation could you not have the most commanding view of the altercation; and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects, that could in any wise dim your opticular faculties, or create any obtuseness of vision?

W. Sir?

C. I say, sir, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a most clear, unclouded, and bright view of this most villainous, foul, and rancorous transaction?

W. Sir?

C. Did you not not plainly see Mr. —— knock Mr. —— down?

W. Yes, sir, I did.

"The bigger fool the better luck."

I have seen men, merely by noise and fluency, lead the conversation in companies, where there was taste, talent, and learning; though they possessed neither of the three.

I have known lawyers to gain their causes, by impudence and vociferation, when neither themselves, nor the jury, knew precisely their drift.

I have frequently seen men take their seats in the legislature, because they begged suffrages, and gave away *whiskey*, while those who disdained to stoop to such measures, were left at home.

I have seen a brainless fop lead to the altar, a fine girl, and break her heart before the end of the first year, though her hand had been solicited in vain, by the wealthy, the wise, and the honourable.

I have seen stupid creatures, who scarcely knew the top of a tobacco hill from the bottom, plod on and get rich; while men of real intellect, and industry, have pined in poverty.

Did you never see a part, or all of these things? If you did not, I gratulate you on your prospects of good luck, for you possess the qualities to which it is promised by the adage.

OSCAR.

Florida.—From information received from Tallahassee, the seat of government for West Florida, a very flattering account is given of the character of the soil. The writer states that, as far as he has explored, he has seen no land that may not be cultivated to advantage and a great portion of first rate. The greatest objection that exists to the country, is the extraordinary number of ponds that abound through all the rich lands. Many of them are said to furnish good fish, and supposed to be fed by subterraneous streams.—From these ponds run as fine rivulets of pure spring water as are seen in any section of our country. From this circumstance, it is the general opinion that they will not be likely to generate those fevers usually to be apprehended from *stagnant* waters.

Latest from England.

Petersburg, May 24.

The fast sailing ship Amethyst, Capt. Bussey, in 23 days from Liverpool, arrived at Boston on Tuesday. By this arrival, the editors have received from their Boston correspondents, slips containing letters from Liverpool, to the 23d ult. It will be seen that another great advance has taken place in cotton; and the letters state, that the sales of the week up to the 23d were larger than they had been in the same period at any time within the recollection of the oldest merchants; the sales amounting to *one hundred and one thousand* bags, worth *two millions of pounds sterling*. Of these, 87,290 bales were Uplands, from 14½ to 19¾.

On the 19th, there was a debate in the house commons on the reading of the Catholic relief bill. Sir Francis Burdett opened the debate, and he was followed by Mr. Banks, who moved that it be read again that day six months. This motion was seconded by Mr. Peel. At 1 o'clock, after six or eight members had spoken, the debate was adjourned to 21st. Mr. Scarlet presented a petition in favor of the Catholic claims, from the sergeants at law of the English bar. A great number of petitions against the claims were also presented. There seems to be but little doubt that it will be rejected again.

On the 21st, a general respite for Mr. Savary, who was to have been executed on the 22d for forgery, was sent to Bristol, by express.

Letters from Gibraltar, of the 1st of April state, that the ports of Andulasia had been opened for the admission of foreign grain, flour and pulse; that all the wheat at Gibraltar, 45,000 fanegas, had been bought up at high prices, and that generally, a great impulse had been given to the trade.

The king of Prussia has appointed Mr. Niederstetter to the post of charge d'affaires to the United States, in the place of Mr. Greuhm, the late minister, dec'd. A Berlin paper, in anouncing the appointment says "he is especially enjoined to pay attention to the interest of the mercantile world." [This gentleman has arrived in Florida.]

We have cheering intelligence from Greece. Accounts from Napoli di Romania of March 12. Cephalonia March 11, and Zante March 24, all confirm the statement (of which we have heretofore published a rumor,) that the Egyptians who landed at Moden, had been completely beaten.—The Cephalonia account adds, "that Ibrahim Pacha himself is blocked up in the fortress of Moden. His troops only landed in Greece to meet their death.—Among those who have been taken prisoners are many Europeans, especially *Frenchmen* among whom there is a general. What a terrible stigma for their country!"

We learn from Constantinople March 11, that four Ortas of the Janissaries have lately been arrested, accused of having been concerned in the late conspiracy. It appears that a refractory spirit still remained in that corps.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 20.

We have to advise the most extensive sales of cotton this week that are on record—amounting 101,000, worth about two millions of pounds. The belief that our supplies will be short from every quarter, and the still increasing consumption of this article has induced great speculation. The trade buy freely at different prizes, and our market has every appearance of continuing high.—Uplands have avanced this week about 2d. Egyptian and Brazil about 3d. We sincerely hope that you may have been induced to ship. Such a year may not occur again in a century.—Tobacco continues at steady prices. The sales last week amounted to 400 hhd. Good Virginia is most sought after.—Turpentine is steady in price. Our expectations that the duties will be lowered, prevents the trade from buying more than their immediate wants require.

Flour goes off slowly at our quotations.—Some shipments of Phadelphia flour have been made to Gibraltar. We shall soon know whether any alteration will be made in our corn laws. It is a question of great importance to the U. States, and we shall keep you regularly advised on the subject.

A company in London had contracted with the government of Gautimala, to cut a canal from the Pacific to the Atlantic, at the south side of Lake Nicaragua. It is to be 13 or 14 miles in length, and navigable for ships of great burthen. The English are to receive two thirds of the tolls, and to have the exclusive navigation of the San Juan river and the lake, for forty years. The remainder of the tolls to be devoted by the government to paying the expense of the undertaking.

The manufactories in England are represented as flourishing beyond all former precedents. Artisans of every description were in full employment, and so anxious were the manufacturers to have their orders executed, that it was by no means an uncommon thing to lock up the doors where the workmen were, and to supply them with food gratis, in order to save the time which would otherwise be expended in going to their respective lodgings. Orders to immense amounts were daily receiving at the manufacturing towns, many of which could not be fulfilled within the prescribed period. Wages were every where extremely high, and mechanics were enabled to fare sumptuously for seven days, out of the proceeds of two days work. Even common labourers were in such demand as to cause a considerable rise in their wages. A Macclesfield paper advertises for 4 to 5000 persons, from 7 to 20 years of age, to be employed in the silk trade.

A fatal pugelistic combat took place at Wendover Common, between Heathcote, a sawyer, and Rawlins, a coachman. The match was for 5*l*. and a very hard battle of seventy rounds was fought, at the close of which Heathcote was carried away and died in the night.

The city of Gottenburgh had accepted the proposals of the English company to light the city with gas.

Greece, Russia and Britain.

Paris, April 14.

Much excitement has existed for several months in consequence of a memorial said to have been issued by the Russian government, in which the future lot of Greece has been regulated with all the oriental pride of that cabinet. The authors of this memorial have disposed of the independence of the Greeks for the benefit of the holy alliance, represented by the sovereign who is considered as chief. The Morea is to receive, by this arrangement, a constitution, and also a prince, agreeable to Russia; and the other revolted provinces to return under the protection of the Porte, on the same conditions imposed upon the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

This diplomatic document has produced a great sensation in Greece and Constantinople. M. Rodios, secretary of the provisionary government of the Morea, addressed himself to Mr. Canning on the 24th of August, 1824, claiming the protectorship of England, as well against the protection of Russia as the oppressions of the Musselmans. On the 1st of December of the same year, Mr. Canning replied to this demand by a declaration of neutrality on the part of England.

Mr. Rodios, in his communication, first established the claims of the Greeks to independence by the sacrifices which they had made to conquer. He then declares, in the name of his government, that his countrymen prefer death to the fate which is announced to them by the Russian Cabinet. He formally claims the protection of England to insure them independence against all invasion of every sort, and appears to rely on this protection from the course which Great Britain has taked relative to the South American provinces.

Mr. Canning, in his reply, says, that he is not aware that the document which has so much alarmed the Greeks, is authentic; and under any circumstances is persuaded of the good intentions of the emperor Alexander. This monarch had proposed to the allied cabinets of Europe a project of an armistice between Greece and the Ottoman Porte, in order to give the neutral powers an opportunity of arranging their differences; but England did not believe this plan practicable, as the Greeks appeared determined to reject all arrangements which were not preceded by a recognition of their independence, and the Porte also appeared to entertain similar feelings until her sovereignty was recognised.

As to the protection, says Mr. Canning, which Greece claims from Great Britain, on the ground of the policy she has adopted towards the South American states, he declares that England has never violated her neutrality towards the mother countries, and that she cannot act otherwise towards her old ally the Ottoman government.—Assurances are also given that the English cabinet will never act against the interests of the Greeks.

Journal du Commerce.

A letter has been received by a gentleman of Boston from his correspondent at Madrid, dated March 10th, stating that the king has been ill for about six weeks. Fears were entertained for his life, and he is said to be extremely melancholy himself.—"Things seem to go on worse and worse.—The new attempts to get money have failed, and to-day Madrid is full of a report that some of the officers of the Asia, which has been taken by Admiral Guise, have arrived at Algesiras. The king has not been well since the news of the recognition of the new states by England was announced; and they have stretched every nerve to stimulate the holy alliance to break with her upon this subject."

FROM HAYTI.

Norfolk, May 23.

By accounts from Cape Hayti to the 8th inst. received at this port, it appears that great dissatisfaction has lately been manifested among the emigrants from the U. S. The cause perhaps may be traced to the emigrants themselves; for those acquainted with our black population in general know that the greater part of them are naturally disposed to indolence, and will never work if they can possibly avoid it. Those of them therefore, (or at least a majority,) who sailed for Hayti were under the impression that they were going to a land "flowing with milk and honey," and that they were to live in the most sumptuous manner, without labor or any exertions on their part, to acquire it, and to be made civil or military officers, without a knowledge of the language—but they have been mistaken. They have found out that a *living*, even in St. Domingo, must be earned by manual labor, unless they are endowed with a talent to fill an office, of which fact the acute and intelligent president (Boyer) is capable of deciding, and always does decide for himself. It appears, also, that citizen Granville rather overstepped his instructions from the president in his visit as agent to the states, inasmuch as he promised, and did pay the passages of emigrants to the island, and had land, &c. furnished them, whereas the president only authorised him, to say that he would *aid* those disposed to emigrate in the payment of their passages, &c. The fact is, that a damper has been thrown upon emigration by a late regulation of the president; and after the 15th of June, no inducements whatever, further than are held out by any other island, will be offered by the government of Hayti. The president, it is understood, very recently signed two hundred passports in one day, of persons desirous of returning to the United States.

Duel, Challenge, &c.—Complaint was entered at the police, by some persons of distinction, that there was reason to believe that a duel was on the tapis between Jimmy Jessamy, the heir and hopes of the family, and a certain Monsieur La Blond, de Pari. A warrant was forthwith issued, and the parties brought up. It appears that there was a petticoat in the affair. The young gentleman had a penchant for a pretty lass in the vicinity of one of our avenues, and he fancied that Monsieur either took snuff at her, or warbled the fashionable air of 'O'tis love, 'tis love,' under her cottage window, very much to the annoyance of the young gentleman. With a true chivalrous spirit, he determined to call him out and put an end at once to this poaching upon his manor—but not being able to procure a second, and not being familiar with the etiquette in such cases made and provided, he sent the challenge by Will, the gardener, who trudged to town in his pepper and salt coat, and heavy shoes, and rang at the door, and demanding to see Monsieur La Blond, was ushered into the dining parlour, where Monsieur was enjoying his claret with a large party, and presented his credentials.—Monsieur, having read the note, looked at the messenger from head to foot, took two violent pinches of snuff, and broke out thus:—'Vat de diable is dis, eh? a challenge, eh? begar votre maitre, send me von challenge vis de dem jardinier? Pourquoi, diable mem porte, vat you mean, to treat von gentiman in dis manner, eh?' Will said 'as how he knew nothing about this ere matter, his young master had ordered him to carry the note, and so he did it." Monsieur was excessively enraged at the indignity, and very fairly kicked Will the gardener, out of the parlour, for a dem jackanapes, e villain e coquin.'

Will went home and told the whole story to the family—the ladies fainted—Jemmy was locked up, and squire Stickall's clerk was ordered to go with Papa to the police, and get out the necessary mittimus.

The parties appeared, and were severally bound over in small recognizances. [*Noah's Adv.*

Towanda, (Pa.) April 28.

Singular bear fight.—A short time since, two young men were taking a Sunday's walk in the back woods of Sheshequin, when they chanced to meet an old bear and her cub. The young heroes held a council of war and determined to give chase to and attack them. Accordingly they stripped themselves for the affray, and each armed with a club, started for the bears; they soon overtook the young one and despatched it, but its hideous cries called the old one to its assistance, and the young men were obliged to prepare for the attack. The old bear, when within a couple of rods, raised upon her hind feet, and with her mouth wide open, frothing and foaming, continued to advance. They squared themselves, and a severe and doubtful struggle of 15 or 20 minutes ensued, during the whole of which they were unable to touch her head with their clubs, so completely did she parry every blow with her fore feet, and it was not until she wheeled to retreat that they were able to level a blow across her nose which brought her down, when they were enabled to despatch her. This singular and courageous act will do the young men honor: had the deceased Putnam been present, he could not have done more; and his famed wolf hunt scarcely surpasses the Sheshequin bear-fight.

Accident.—A short time since, a boy about 12 years old, who lived with a man in the St. Ann's suburb, was directed to drive a cow some distance—he procured a cord, one end of which he tied round the cow's neck, and the other imprudently fastened round his own body, by a slip knot; the cow by some means was frightened, and turning round, ran with violence towards the place whence she had been driven, dragging the unfortunate boy after. When the cow was stopped, the child was found dreadfully bruised, his back lacerated by the sharp stones over which he had been drawn, and on the part of the body where the rope was fastened, there was a wound all round. The head was much hurt, and other parts of his frame greatly damaged. He was carried to the general hospital, and but little expectations are entertained of his recovery. *Canadian Courant.*

Richmond, May 16.

Yesterday a curious contest was decided in this city. Last year, eleven farmers from the counties of Amelia and Powhattan, determined to raise a purse; each contributor to put in $20; the whole to be taken by the one, who should produce a hogshead of tobacco to market on a certain day, which should sell for more than the tobacco of his competitors. Yesterday was the day for deciding this singular contest. Nine gentlemen appeared upon the turf, most of them with one hogshead only—three with two and one with four hogsheads. The tobacco was put up at public auction at Shockoe warehouse—and Mr. Benj. L. Meade, of Powhattan, obtained the premium—his hogshead selling for $14 75 per hundred; one of Mr. Charles Eggleston's for 14 70; one of Mr. Wm. Eggleston's for 14 65; one of Mr. Hodijah Meade's for 13 95, &c. &c. The whole scene was full of animation, interest, and pleasure.

Soon after the contest was terminated, Mr. Austin Wright had 2 hhds. put up, which sold for $14 65.

Compiler.

A new mode of taking a criminal in *flagrante delicto* has been practised in New York with success. A gentleman, on entering one of the boxes in the theatre, was robbed of his pocket book. He mentioned the fact to the doorkeeper, left the theatre to stop the payment of some lottery tickets which the pocket book contained, and returned to the theatre apparently in a state of intoxication. He staggered into the pit, and taking out of his breast-pocket a morocco pocket book, ostentatiously transferred it to his coat pocket. Having caught the eye of a man whom he suspected, he went to the lobby, called for a glass of brandy and water, and inquired of the bar-keeper if he could change a bank bill of twenty dollars. On receiving an answer in the negative, he paid for the drink in silver, shoved into the pit, when feeling a hand in his pocket, he seized the criminal, who was delivered up to justice; and on whom forty-two dollars of stolen property were found, for which the nimble fingered son of Mercury is now doing tread mill duty. But the best of the story remains yet to be told: this drunkenness was feigned on the part of Mr. Jackson, for the purpose of arresting the robber of his pocket book.

Balt. Amer.

From the New York Evening Post.

A Rogue Caught.—In January last, we published an account of the detection of an imposition, practised by an Irishman, named Thomas Kiernan, who had for sometime carried on a distillery at New Brunswick, from which place he eloped, after defrauding the inhabitants of about $6000. It will be recollected that he sailed from this port in the Cortes for Liverpool, under the assumed name of Whalen, and in order to divert public attention from the route he had taken, he forged a letter signed John Mullagan, and sent it to this paper, and we published it; in which he stated that Thomas Kiernan (himself,) had been drowned a few nights preceding, in crossing in a boat from this city to Brooklyn.

We now learn, by a letter received here, from Leitrim county, Ireland, that Kiernan had arrived there, and that in consequence of what we stated respecting him, he had been apprehended and committed to prison, where he would remain until affidavits were received from this country by which he could be indentified, and the fraudulent transactions in which he had been engaged, established against him.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser, of May 17.

A good example.—An act was passed at the late session of the legislature of Maine, directing that 10,000 copies of the constitution of that state, together with the constitution of the United States, should be printed and bound up in the spelling book form, to be gratuitously distributed for the use of common schools. They are to be sent to the select-men of the towns, whose duty it is to deliver them over to the several instructors of scholars, to be read by them, and when practicable, to be committed to memory. How could a portion of the school fund of New-York be better applied than to such an object? The rising generation cannot too early be taught to know their rights, or too strongly impressed with the importance of supporting them. It would tend to make more statesmen and fewer politicians—characters which by some are considered synonymous, but which in fact are as opposite as the antipodes: the one studies to benefit the great whole, the other to benefit himself.

Who could have thought it?—It is truly astonishing to see with what avidity our men of enterprise push forward in improvements. It is but a few short years since the spot on which the now large and flourishing village of Utica stands, was a wilderness; and when it began to be settled, was considered a frontier settlement, at a greater distance from the Hudson river, than we are now in the habit of thinking the city of Detroit. Twenty-five years ago, a man thought he did well to make a trip from this to Utica, and back again in ten days, with a team carrying perhaps ten hundred weight. Intercourse between the two points was greatly facilitated by the improvement of roads; and when the Mohawk turnpike was completed, no man thought of being from home more than six days on the same journey, nor of carrying less than twenty hundred weight with his team of two horses. Now that the canal is completed, it is not unfrequently that we see one horse drawing thirty tons from one point to the other, at the rate of from 25 to 30 miles per day. But notwithstanding all this, we see discussed in the Utica papers with much animation and ability, the best method of facilitating the transportation of produce from that place to the Hudson river! It is stated that in a very few years the canal will be utterly incompetent to afford the means of conveyance for all that will be required to pass up and down, and to remedy the evil, a writer there proposes the construction of a rail way. A meeting of the citizens of the village has been held, and a committee has been appointed to devise and report the best method of proceeding to obtain relief in the premises.

Whether any thing will be done, we know not; but the agitation of the subject at this early day, will impress our fellow citizens abroad with the vastness of the riches of the west, as well as with the spirit of liberality and enterprise which animate our citizens to action. Again we ask, who is not proud of being a citizen of New-York?

Curious Experiment.—Sling a shilling or sixpence at the end of a piece of thread by means of a loop; then resting your elbow on a table, hold the other end of the thread betwixt your fore finger and thumb, observing to let it pass across the ball of the thumb, and thus suspend the shilling in an empty goblet, presuming, however, that the shilling is properly suspended, you will observe that when it has recovered its equilibrium, it will for a moment be stationary: it will then of its own accord, and without the least agency from the person holding it, assume the action of a pendulum, vibrating from side to side of the glass; and after a few seconds will strike the hour nearest to the time of day; for instance, if the time be 25 minutes past six, it will strike six; if 35 minutes past six it will strike seven; and if you find it difficult to keep it in an immovable posture, it is useless to attempt the experiment. It is necessary to remark, that the thread should lie over the pulse of the thumb, and this may in some measure account for the vibration of the shillling; but to what cause its striking the precise hour is to be traced, remain unexplained; for it is no less astonishing that true, that when it has struck the proper number its vibration ceases, it acquires a rotary motion, and at last becomes stationary as before.

New-York Minerva.

'WE HAVE DONE TAKING RYE.'

We are told that, once on a time, a poor family having been burnt out, received much kindness at the hands of their neighbors, who continued to administer to their wants until they became comparatively wealthy. Among others who came upon an errand of charity was a benevolent farmer with a load of rye, but on making known the success of his visit, he was chilled with the reply which stands at the head of this paragraph. This story was brought to mind by the following anecdote, recently communicated to us by a friend, whose names and circumstances, although we publish chiefly with the view of showing how extensive and ruinous the habit of borrowing newspapers is, and the incalculable wrong it does to "the trade." A person in ——, in the county of ——, had the misfortune by accident to lose his only cow, and being in indigent circumstances, it was proposed by Mr. B—q) to have the citizens contribute to him to make up his loss. The motion was adopted, and they severally gave him one dollar; and in addition to the dollar, the printer sent him word that he would send him his paper three or six months. The person directly called on him, and told him, "*If it would not make much difference, he would like to have him pay the money, for one of his neighbors took the paper, and he could* BORROW IT!"

N. Y. Com. Adv.